

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 29, 1888.

NUMBER 1291

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

\$5.00 and \$8.00

Our entire stock of Ladies' Cloaks, Newmarkets, Wraps, Jackets &c., over

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in number at the above ridiculous prices. Every garment will be sold.

50

Children's and Misses Cloaks; our entire line, including our best goods; everything at

\$1.00; \$3.00 and \$5.00.

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

Opera House to-night, Jessie Bonstelle Lotta's successor.

—Phil Sheridan went run. Well he made the rebels run and that's enough.

—Will Gooch, of Ashton, and Miss Mattie Cooper, of Reynolds were married last week.

—According to the signal service dispatch we are threatened with a snow storm.

—M. Jordan withdraws from the North-side aldermanic contest and retires to private life.

Don't fail to see Edwin Hanford to night in his clever songs and dances at the Opera House.

—The Chicago Tribune is out for Judge Gresham as its presidential candidate but it has not abused him yet.

—The Rockford Cutlery factory is packing up to move to Keokuk, Iowa. It employs about sixty hands.

The play "Trixie" at the Opera House this evening is full of bright, tuneful, catchy music and taking songs.

—John Karrow, of Geneseo, while cutting wood in Elkhorn Grove was crushed to death by a tree that he felled.

—J. V. Taylor, a resident of Dixon before he went into the army, is in the city. He was one of the early plowmakers of this city.

—Paw Paw Times: We notice the DIXON TELEGRAPH that the Hon. Sol. Bethea is a candidate for mayor of Dixon. We vote for Sol.

—Regarding that judicial election contest we would suggest to the Rochelle Herald that we drop the matter until the election is called.

—Mrs. John Hess, who for some time has been quite ill, and her son, Royce, who has been sick with catarrhal fever, are improving slowly.

—City election next Monday: Candidates are now getting in their campaign smiles in fine shape. The voters "smile" more frequently than usual also.

—E. B. Chase, one of the early settlers of Palmyra, has moved into his North Dixon home. We heartily welcome such additions to our city's population.

—Judge Richard S. Tuthill, of Chicago, will hold court in Carroll county next week, and Judge Egbert Jamieson will perform the same office in Ogle county.

—The question "Where's Jake" has been solved. J. M. Patrick telegraphs from San Francisco that he will tomorrow slope from the Pacific Slope for his Dixon home.

—The ice formed a gorge below the dam at Sterling sufficient to stop one of the mills there Monday. We hope that they will not have the terrible gorge that they had there last year.

—At the Universalist protracted meeting to-night Rev. A. H. Laing, of Joliet, will preach. Rev. S. Mitchell sang last night to a large audience to the delight of all. Meetings commence at 7 o'clock.

—We judge from the New York Sun, a Democratic paper, that members of its party in Congress are on the make about these days. That paper says of the Congressional Committee which is investigating the Reading strike: "We boldly and openly proclaim its dishonesty and its corruption."

—Mrs. W. C. Robinson died in Iowa and the remains were brought to Sterling for burial on Monday. She died of consumption, the same disease that caused the death of her husband; as we learn from the Gazette.

—It is with pleasure that we learn, as we do by our Nachusa correspondent, that W. C. Dysart is about to move here and make Dixon his home. The addition of such citizens and capitalists indicate the future prosperity of Dixon quite emphatically.

—We are much disappointed in being unable to give Doctor Loomis' speech at the Farmers' Institute this week. The reporter engaged for the purpose made such an imperfect report that we are unable to use it. We hope, however, to make some extracts or at least a synopsis when we find time to collate the same from what we have secured.

—Dock Boyington's train through this county is decreasing, "smaller by degrees and most beautifully less" as he now runs only with an engine and a mail car with Rosbrook for passenger. We expect soon to hear that the Dock is trudging along on foot with a mail bag over his shoulders. In that case he will probably "pull out" on time for a change.

—From the Morrison Sentinel we learn that Frank S. Miller, formerly of Lee county, brought suit for damages against F. B. Hubbard of Sterling for deceit and fraud in renting his farm. The case commenced Tuesday morning, continuing all day, and closed Wednesday. There were twenty-seven witnesses examined on both sides. The case was dismissed by the Judge yesterday morning, each litigant paying his own costs.

—It is terrible, just awful, and society in Rockford and Freeport are "all tore up" about it. The K of P society at Freeport had a banquet and ball and a Miss Backus, of Rockford, was there and there was a number of Rockford people present who objected to the company of this miss and she was requested to leave. Now she will sue a Dr. Oeder for slander and the Freeport K of P society talk of expelling the young man who accompanied the Rockford girl to the dance.

—Messrs. McMahon and Howlett, of the Inlet swamp land drainage jury, are here to day from the east end of the county to testify in the case of Albright against the commissioners. The plaintiff complains that the jury did not judge properly as to the damages he should receive. It is somewhat remarkable, taking into account the number of people interested, that more of the landholders did not object in a tangible way against the verdict, and this acquiescence clearly shows that the jury, in their difficult task, performed the work well.

—A dispatch from Sterling gives us the following sad news: Alonzo Wilkinson, a very wealthy retired farmer living in this city, committed suicide last evening. He was aged about 45 years. The cause is unknown but is supposed to be on account of sickness in his family; his wife and daughter having been sick for several months. He had not been in good health for the past two years. He left his house yesterday morning about ten and last evening about eight o'clock he was found hanging by a rope in his barn. He leaves a wife and five children.

—The Polo Press opens an editorial with what the editor calls "facts" in the Pine Creek drunk with the statement that the Chicago grocers bought the methylic alcohol and sold it knowing it to be such. Now if that is so the grocers are guilty of murder and it is a little strange that the Ogle county papers, except the Rochelle Herald, had but little to say about such a terrible crime. We do not think that the Chicago grocers knew what they were selling. Certainly if they did know that the liquor was wood alcohol and knew anything about it, they were aware that they sold a deadly poison. The whole affair was bad enough without the charge of a deliberate attempt to commit murder. There is no motive for such a crime. The grocers probably thought that they were buying a cheap alcohol. The Pure article costs nearly double that was paid for that sold to the Pine Creek folks.

—Latest from the railroad accident at Fulton Junction state that Peter Wilhelm was severely injured but the attending physician thinks that he will pull through. He was hurt severely in the back but has the use of his arms and legs, indicating that the spine is not seriously injured. He was in the express car which was struck at the crossing by the engine of the "Burlington" and was thrown forty or fifty feet from the car, landing on the ice in a slough. The ice broke and let him through into the water and it

was two hours before he received any sort of assistance. It is a wonder that he did not perish from the cold. His wife came up from Rock Island and is now with him. The other unfortunates are Roadmaster James Segers, jaw broken and also several of his ribs; John Dano, conductor, and also the engineer of the Burlington supposed to be hurt mortally; the express messenger of the Milwaukee train, badly hurt.

—This account of the wanderings of a Reynolds man would be more to the point if the Rochelle Herald could give us the real name. It says:

A week ago last Monday night a man living near Steward was in our city with a double team, and after getting more than full of "booze," late in the evening started for home, what happened to him until he reached the home of Mr. David Boyle we know not, but when he came in front of Mr. Boyle's, he turned his horses towards the house and drove them sick and clean through a new picket fence, completely tearing down sixteen foot of the fence; when inside the yard he turned the team and tried to drive back through the break in the fence but his vision was not clear enough to see the sixteen foot hole, and drove the length of the yard striking and breaking many more of the pickets. At last he succeeded in reaching the street through the gateway with considerable damage to the posts, and started for home. Mr. Boyle did not see him that night as it was late and the family were all asleep, but he has found the man and it looks now as though there might be a rise in the thermometer about that man's ears before this case is settled. It is about time to let these wild fellows understand that the street is the place to drive, drunk or sober.

EDITOR OF TELEGRAPH:—A few days ago at the request of my friends I consented to be a candidate for re-election as alderman of the Fourth Ward. Since that time I find that my private business has been such that I cannot possibly neglect it for the duties of an alderman. I have served the city four years in the capacity of alderman and I feel that rotation in office is consistent with our form of government. I therefore withdraw and the field is open for any good man who desires to succeed me. Thanking my friends for their endorsement and past support.

M. JORDAN.

We thank our friends for their great kindness and sympathy in our late bereavement—the loss of a beloved husband and son. We especially thank the members of the L. O. R. M. for their kind attention and prompt assistance. Also for their beautiful design of flowers representing "Freedom, Friendship and Charity" also the presentation of flowers from the employs of the Grand Detour Co., and their great attention in sickness and their presence as a body at the funeral. Also A. C. and E. F. and H. S. Benjamin, of Chicago, for their elegant floral tributes.

MRS. EDWARD ANDERSON,
MR. & MRS. J. W. ANDERSON.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Clara Louis Kellogg is suffering from bronchitis and whooping-cough, at Fishkill, N. Y.

Wellington, Ills., lost the greater part of its business houses by a fire Tuesday. The loss is \$25,000.

Charles City, Ia., thinks oil has been discovered in paying quantities there, and the people are much elated.

The house military committee has agreed to a bill giving war telegraph operators honorable discharges, but no money.

Horace Murray, who outraged a 9-year-old girl at Kalamazoo, Mich., has been sentenced to forty years in the penitentiary.

Two men, a white and a negro, were taken from jail by a mob at Clinton, Ky., Tuesday morning and hung to a tree. They were awaiting trial for murder.

The temperature was at zero Monday night at Matamoras, Ills., and the people suffered severely. Relief is going in entirely too slowly to be thoroughly effective.

Union Square theatre, New York, was destroyed by fire Tuesday. Loss, \$125,000. Several firemen had a close call for cremation, but were rescued severely, but not fatally, burned.

An accident occurred on the Burlington road at Fulton, Ills., Tuesday, in which eight men were injured, the most serious hurt being a fracture of the skull suffered by P. R. Wilson, agent of the American express. A new man was at the throttle.

Thus far since the passage of the new local option law by the legislature of Michigan, twenty-nine of the counties have submitted the question of prohibiting saloons to popular vote, twenty-eight of them voting for prohibition, and only one against—the latter being the county of Washtenaw, in which the university city of Ann Arbor is located.

Marriage Licenses.

Henry Kossell and Rosa Haefner; John Morris and Edith Howell; Frank McBride and Hattie McMahon; William Stainbrook and Rosa Johnson; Eldena H. Fischer and Emma Duis.

EASTERN ELEGANCE EXHIBITED

By Tillsen & Hayden, in their surprising spring styles of Handsome Home Decorations and unique usefulness, including Artistic Wall Paper, Choice Curtains, purest Paints and Toilet necessities in all their varied forms of Beauty, Utility and Perfection. Every day brings a large invoice of these Beautiful Goods, which will be sold at the Lowest possible price. Try our Iron Bitters for spring fever, etc. The celebrated Sherwin-Williams and Masury's pure, perfect, prepared paint, for all practical purposes, a specialty.

TILLSON & HAYDEN.

Pharmacists.

COAL.

The celebrated "Hocking" Soft Coal, also Best Third Vein, for sale at Pitcher's 1159tf

Buggies and Harnesses at Pitcher's. Largest stock and lowest prices. 1275tf.

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice. 1000tf

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

RETAIL COAL MARKET.

Corrected daily by L. D. PITCHER, dealer in Coal of all kinds, Wood &c. Telephone No. 19. Delivered in any part of the city. Prices:

Hard Coal, Nut or Ran e,	per ton	\$ 9.50
" Hocking Coal, Lump,	"	5.50
" Indiana Coal, Lump,	"	5.00
" Illinois Coal, 3d v. lump,	"	4.00
" McOlive, Lump,	"	3.00
Soft Coal, Nut,	"	7.00
Blossing Smithing,	"	4.50
Hard Wood, Green,	per cord	5.00
" Dry,	"	4.00
Pine Kindling, 1/2 yd.	"	1.00

For good Note Heads, Bill Heads and Letter Heads, call at this office and see samples.

Low prices on Statements at this office

LOST.

PASS BOOKS.—Two paper cover pass books, one signed M. Jordan secretary and treasurer, Catholic church society, the other M. Jordan, Finder please leave same at this office. 11

WANTED.

A GIRL to do general housework. Address 1290tf

FOR SALE.

TWO FARMS near Dixon, a fine residence in Dixon City. Farms to exchange for city property. Inquire of J. J. O'CONNOR, attorney at law, Main street, Dixon, Ill. 854 1289w1

RESIDENCE for sale by J. B. FARGO. 1285w2

SAVE MONEY.

You can save money by buying Real Estate from John M. Julien. Don't wait for the big boom. Buy now, while town lots are selling cheap. JOHN M. JULIEN 1281

Announcement.

At the solicitation of my many friends I announce myself as a candidate for Collector at the coming spring election.

JULIUS MEYER.

WILLIAM REILLY wishes to announce himself as a candidate for Collector at the coming spring township election, and would be glad of the support of his neighbors.

C. M. CROFSEY, (the city truckman) desires to say to the people that he is a candidate for collector at the next township election, and would be thankful for the support of his friends.

WILLIAM GEPIHART respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Collector at the coming spring election, and would be thankful for the support of his many friends.

D. J. SNYDER wishes to announce to his many friends of Dixon that he will be a candidate for Collector at the coming spring election, and would be thankful for the support of his friends.

As Candidate for office of Collector at the coming spring election I respectfully ask the support of the citizens. L. T. MEADAM.

CALL AT

THEO. J. HYDE'S

New Shoe Store

And inspect his large and complete stock of Boots, Shoes, or Rubber Goods.

Agent for P. Cox, Ladies' and Misses' fine shoes, and HANAN & SON, Gents' fine shoes.

In Ladies, Misses, and Childrens SHOES, width from A to F are carried, in all grades.

Repairing and Custom Work a Specialty.

Dimick B'l'd'g. - Main St.

THE

Dixon Milling Co.

Are now selling

FL:O:U:R

At Wholesale and Retail!

Prices never lower, and the quality was never

EXCELLED.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED

OR: MONEY REFUNDED.

L-I-G-H-T!

YOUR PLACE OF

BUSINESS

WITH THE MAMMOTH

ROCHESTER LAMP

Prices Lowest.

D. S. HORTON,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

TELEPHONE NO. 15.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY!

TO BUY

C-C-L-O-T-H-I-N-G

Have moved to the OPERA HOUSE, and will give 10 to 15 off on everything in my line FOR TWO WEEKS.

CHARLEY The Hatter

Fine Fur Crushers, 60c.
Boys Pants, good ones, 25c.

REMEMBER, AT

CHARLEY'S OPERA HOUSE

Piano, Organs

AND

SEWING MACHINES

Largest Stock, Best Goods, Best Terms and Lowest Prices in Northern Illinois.

I MEAN WHAT I SAY!

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

Send For Catalogues.

R. A. RODESCH

RODESCH'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 4 OPERA BLK

OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday, Feb. 29, '88.

The popular singing Comedian

MR. EDWIN HANFORD,

And the Dashing, Pretty, Charming Little Favorite,

MISS JESSIE BONSTELLE.

One of the most versatile of all Singing, Dancing and Dramatic Stars, in the Great Comedy Success,

"TRIXIE" THE ROMP HEIRESS.

Four Charming Acts, introducing

LATEST SONGS, PRETTY DANCES, NOVEL FEATURES.

New Specialties, Character Sketches, Quick Costume Changes, Comical Situations, Etc.

Banjo, Guitar, Mandolin, and Xylophone

Quartettes, Trios, Duets and Solos.

PRICES, 35 and 50c.

Seats on sale at Truman & Co's Opera Block.

THE "Q" GAINING GROUND.

INCREASED BUSINESS ON THE SECOND DAY OF THE STRIKE.

A Peremptory Notice That the Brotherhood Men Think Impertinent—The Officials Sanguine of Replacing the Strikers—Powderly Heaps Coals of Fire On the Heads of the Brotherhood Leaders in a Very Vigorous Letter.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—The Burlington trouble assumed a new phase Wednesday. Having acted on the defensive for a couple of days the officials of the company now propose to take a hand in the other direction, and to fight the strikers with their own weapons. There was a prolonged conference Tuesday between President Perkins, General Manager Stone, General Passenger Agent Morton, and Chester M. Dawes, of the legal department, and as its conclusion the following dispatch was wired to the division superintendents at Omaha, St. Joseph, Keokuk, and Rochelle:

Post immediately upon your bulletin boards and in all conspicuous places in and about all the depots on your division the following notice: "All engineers and firemen recently in the employ of this company who do not apply for positions by noon of Wednesday, February 29th, will be considered out of the company's service. Every man who has not applied by the above hour can get all pay due him upon application to the master mechanic of his division."

Attached to the above was a private message instructing each superintendent to make arrangements for the prompt furnishing of time checks in order that there might be no complaint on that score.

While none of the general officers were willing to enter into a literal interpretation of the dispatch in question, it was generally understood around the building as an ultimatum on the part of the company that it proposes to cut loose from all recognition of the brotherhood, and to deal with the strikers as individuals. In other words, once the men are paid off no overtures on the part of Chief Arthur and Sargent, or the grievance committees, in behalf of the men will be responded to, nor will the fact that an organized strike is in progress be recognized. The company will deal with the men individually, and, what is more, upon its own terms.

It is a significant fact as indicating the perfect machinery of the strikers that within half an hour of the notice being posted at a western point a telegraphic copy was in the hands of Chief Arthur. Almost immediately upon its receipt, accompanied by Chief Sargent, he left the hotel, and neither returned up to a late hour at night. The matter was earnestly discussed among the engineers and firemen, who thronged the lobby of the Grand Pacific, and while not a few were vehement in their assertions that the company was simply playing a game of bluff, there were many others who regretfully looked upon the order as indicating that a peaceable solution of the trouble was much farther off than it was twenty-four hours before.

The Burlington people professed to be entirely satisfied with the outlook. Nine suburban trains were run each way during Tuesday, against four Monday, and there was much less growling and kicking on the part of the out-of-town residents. By Thursday at the latest, so say the officials, the suburban service will be as complete as though no strike were in existence. The noon and 4:35 p. m. through trains, both carrying mail, went out on schedule time, while the 10:30 train at night was again abandoned. Three through trains arrived during the day from one to two hours late, and arrangements were made for taking out the "Cannon Ball" mail at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. The officials were extremely sore over the failure of the brotherhood to take out this train Tuesday morning. General Passenger Agent Morton insists that absolute assurance had been given that this train should be manned, and attributes the alleged breach of faith to a desire on the part of the strikers to involve the company with the United States postal authorities. On the other hand Chief Arthur is emphatic in his denial that any such pledge was ever given or implied, and in this shape the matter rests. Fortunately the train went out and made good time. Otherwise the consequences might have been serious.

Around the headquarters of the strikers affairs were comparatively quiet during the day. Many of the men displayed evidence that they were tiring of their enforced idleness, and openly declared that they would rather be working than loafing on full pay. Chief Arthur was disposed to be non-committal, although he vouchsafed the information that while he was willing to attend any conference which the company might seek with a view to an adjustment of the trouble, the men on their part would send no more delegations to the big building on Adams street. Scores upon scores of dispatches poured in from different parts of the territory affected, one and all declaring that the men were firm and happy.

There are indications that an ugly feeling will crop out before many days if the strike continues. A dispatch from Aurora stated that the engineers and firemen had boycotted all of the stores selling provisions to the new men who are at work, and that the latter had literally nothing to eat. A dining car loaded with eatables was at once dispatched by the company to the point. Another dispatch from the headquarters of the western division at McCook, Neb., was to the effect that the new crews that had been engaged to move the trains east and west had been dragged from the engines by the strikers. At Aurora Tuesday night a mob, some 200 strong, surrounded train No. 15, which was about to start east, and made an unsuccessful attempt to disconnect the brakes. In consequence of these demonstrations General Manager Stone has issued an order to all division superintendents instructing them to post notices warning the strikers to keep away from the depots and round-houses of the company, and calling attention to the various state laws relating to interference with property.

Referring to the notice sent out by the railway officials announcing that engineers and firemen who did not report for duty by noon Wednesday would be paid off, Mr. Sargent, the strikers' committeeman, said: "Such a notice is not merely gratuitous, but absolutely impertinent, and I speak not only for myself, but for Mr. Arthur. The connection of the engineers and the Burlington road ended at 4 o'clock on Monday morning. They are no longer its employees. They are free men,

free and untrammelled. They will apply for the balance of wages that may be due them when they feel so disposed, and will do it decently and in good order. There will be no necessity for the company to consider these men out of its employ at noon to-morrow. They are out of it already. When they go back, moreover, they will go back in a body."

"The report that we are about to move upon the Pennsylvania system is untrue in substance and in fact," concluded Mr. Sargent. "We do not care to have more than one fight on our hands unless another is forced upon us. In that event we can take care of both."

It is stated upon good authority that outside of the officials that have donned the overalls, the company has so far engaged about 200 men to take the places of the 3,000 strikers. With the recruits expected from Pennsylvania and other points it expects to have about 700 new hands at work by Saturday morning. Less than a dozen engineers and firemen all told and throughout the vast system have refused to obey the mandates of their brotherhoods by joining the ranks of the strikers.

MEN GOING TO CHICAGO.

Quite a Number Being Recruited at New York and in Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The fourth floor of 61 Broadway was thronged Tuesday with men anxious to go west and take the places of the strikers on the Burlington road. Fully 400 men applied and over half of these were rejected. According to the officers of the company 125 men were shipped Tuesday night. They were taken to the Pennsylvania railroad station, where a special car was provided for them. Agent Hamilton said there seemed to be plenty of good engineers ready to take the places of the strikers.

Knights Who Remember the Past.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 29.—About seven-five of the displaced engineers and firemen of the Reading railroad, both here and at Palo Alto, have been recruited for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. A half dozen of the men left here via the Pennsylvania railroad Tuesday afternoon, but the main body are awaiting transportation to Chicago. These men are all experienced railroaders and Knights of Labor.

En Route from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29.—One hundred and sixteen engineers, formerly employed on the Reading railroad, left this city for Chicago Tuesday night.

A SCORCHER FROM POWDERLY.

He Excoriates the Brotherhood, But Tells the Knights to Stand Off.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 29.—The following letter from General Master Workman Powderly was made public Tuesday evening, addressed to the Knights and the Brotherhood of Engineers:

A report comes to me this evening and asks what my opinion is concerning the strike of the engineers on the C. B. & Q. railroad. An expression of opinion is required as to whether I favor the taking of the places of the brotherhood men by Knights of Labor.

I have nothing to say concerning the matter of a strike on the road in question, for I do not know the particulars; but if it is true that the men are making an effort to do away with the European custom of grading men up and down, regardless of merit, then they are in the right in making the fight for equality. My opinion of a man who takes the place of another who is struggling for his rights is that he deserves the contempt and scorn of every man who loves justice. It is true that members of the brotherhood have on repeated occasions taken the places of members of the Knights of Labor. It is true that away back in the early days of the seventies the brotherhood men did the same thing with the machinists and blacksmiths at the command of their chief. It is true that brotherhood men stabbed Knights of Labor in the back on the southwest system, not only by taking their places, but by urging them to strike with a proffer of assistance if they would do so. It is true that brotherhood men did take the places of the Reading men in the strike on that road. The merits of the various cases herein mentioned have nothing to do with the principle of honor which is involved in all of them. It is to the eternal shame of the brotherhood men that they stooped to such acts of meanness and treachery. The man who takes the place of another when that other is engaged in a struggle with a corporation is a SCAB, whether he be a member of the Knights of Labor, or a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

When Charles Wilson ordered members of the brotherhood to take the places of members of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' union in 1872 and '73, he did an unmanly, cowardly act. When P. M. Arthur allowed the members of the brotherhood, over which exercises such discipline, to tamper with the rights of the striking employees of the Missouri Pacific and the Wabash system, two years ago, he, too, violated that principle of honor which should restrain a man when about to do a wrong. It mattered not that the strikers in question were not ordered by the chief officers of the K. of L. If the men who were interested felt that they were right and took up the fight as employees, regardless of what organization they belonged to, and on their own responsibility, they had the right to do so, and under the laws of the land the members of the brotherhood were not obliged to make cravens of themselves, as many of them did, both on the Southwest system and in the Reading strike. The taking of the men's places was mean and dastardly. If these actions were taken with the sanction of the chief of the brotherhood, he, too, is mean and dastardly.

But two wrongs never make a right; and what is mean and dastardly in a member of the Brotherhood of Engineers can not become grand and noble in a member of the order of Knights of Labor. No Knight of Labor should belittle his manhood by stooping to such dirty work. If it is the habit of brotherhood men to do such work as taking strikers' places, in heaven's name let them have a monopoly of it.

Knights of Labor, if you take my advice you will stand back and allow this struggle to go on. Let the brotherhood demonstrate its power to stand alone without any "untangling alliances with those of other trades." Let the past be forgotten in this strike. No matter how bitter you may feel towards these men, remember that they have not

stepped out of the rut of selfishness yet, and it is best to teach them what manhood means by keeping hands off the C. B. & Q. strike. The spectacle presented by men of labor who belong to different organizations rushing at each other's throats whenever a strike takes place must be a gratifying thing for employers of labor to look at. It must, indeed, give satisfaction to the corporations to know that neither Knights of Labor nor brotherhood men dare in the future ask for better treatment, with any assurance of receiving it. It must be a consoling thought to the monopolist to know that his power is not half so dangerous to a labor organization as the possibility that another labor organization will espouse his cause through revenge. Labor will forever be bound hand and foot at the feet of capital so long as workingmen can be pitted against each other. No strike should be entered into until the court of last resort had been reached, until the last effort consistent with manhood had been made, until the heads of the opposing forces on both sides have been consulted and their verdict given, until the last bridge had been burned between them. Then, when it was determined that the last thing possible had been done to avert the trouble, every detachment of labor's army—horse, foot and artillery—should be wheeled into line in defending the rights of the men in the breach. I have never seen such a strike, and never expect to until the narrow prejudices of the past are buried, until the principles of knighthood are properly understood. Then we will have no strikes. Knights of Labor, from Maine

to California, stand back! Keep your hands off; let the law of retaliation be disregarded, and let the men of the C. B. & Q. win this strike if they can.

T. V. POWDERLY,

General Master Workman.

To a question by a United Press reporter Mr. Powderly said he had a telegram from Griffiths, G. W. M., at Chicago, repudiating the statement imputed to him encouraging knights to take the strikers' places. Mr. Powderly also said that John W. Hayes holds the same views on the subject that he (Powderly) does, and that if any knights took the places of the strikers it was not with the sanction of the order or any one authorized to speak therefor.

Railway Resignation and Appointments.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—A circular has been issued by R. R. Cable, president of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway company, announcing the following changes in the official personnel, which take effect March 1: C. W. Fisher has resigned the position of general manager, and H. A. Parker is appointed to fill the place (in addition to his other duties). His headquarters will be at Topeka, Kan. Other appointments are: E. St. John, assistant general manager, headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; William M. Sage, traffic manager, in charge of the freight and express interests of the company, headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Inquiring Into Immigrant Rates.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The inter-state commerce commission met Tuesday in the federal building and began the investigation of the railroad pool rates at Castle Garden. The complainant, H. C. Saverly, of the American Emigrant company, charges that ticket agents in the Garden sell tickets to immigrants for less than they are sold outside, and also that discrimination in freight rates is the custom of the railways. Also, the immigrants were not allowed to select the road they preferred. A good deal of testimony was taken of an uninteresting character, but tending to substantiate the charges. The railways are represented by counsel.

The Young Miscreant Caught.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Circulars giving a description of Zeph Davis, the young mulatto fiend who so brutally murdered Maggie Gaughan (not Dugan) as given in these dispatches yesterday) were sent broadcast all over the country by the police of this city, and the result was the arrest of Davis at Forest, Ills., Tuesday. The identification of the prisoner was complete and he was brought to the city Tuesday night and locked up.

Davis confesses that he killed the girl, but denies that he attempted outrage. He says she would not work when he told her to, and in the quarrel he killed her.

Myers' Telegrams in Court.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 29.—When criminal court opened Tuesday morning Prosecutor Huling was in his place looking much the worse for wear, and the tally-sheet forgery trial proceeded with Allen O. Myers in the witness seat. Three telegrams were produced, sent out by witness since the trial began. Two were to John R. McLean and S. E. Johnson, of The Cincinnati Enquirer, and were rather damaging to the witness. C. D. Firestone was next called and told the story of the negotiations between the citizens committee and Prosecutor Huling and the Chicago detectives. The developments of the day were uninteresting.

Regulating the Iowa Man.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 29.—Having got the railway bill through by a vote of 88 to 0, twelve not voting, the house Tuesday turned its attention to other matters and passed a bill regulating the toll at custom flouring mills, and then defeated one making it a misdemeanor to take more than legal interest. A memorial to congress was adopted asking pensions for prisoners of war. The committee on labor reported favorably a bill for popular election of the labor commissioner. Nothing of special interest took place in the senate.

The Murderous Chesrown Family.

ASHLAND, Ohio, Feb. 29.—Following the voluntary surrender of Elias Chesrown, who confessed that he shot both Marshal Herbert and Constable Kelley at Mohican Saturday, the ante-mortem statement of Kelley that others of the brothers shot him, caused the arrest of Adam, Wesley, and John Chesrown, and the four brothers are now in jail here. Mervin, the son of Wesley Chesrown, who was charged by Kelley with firing one of the shots that killed him, has made good his escape.

Decided Against Gov. Gray.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 29.—The appointment by Governor Gray of Carson and Flack to succeed Harrison and Gopen as members of the benevolent boards, and which, by reason of the latter's refusal to surrender the offices was carried into the supreme court, was passed upon by that body Tuesday. The governor's right to make the appointments was denied, and Harrison and Gopen were declared entitled to the offices.

WOODS FULL OF THEM.

ANOTHER BATCH OF TRUSTS DEVELOPED BY THE INQUISITION.

Envelopes, Glass, and Sheep and Lambs in the Toils—An Astute Witness—The Sugar Combine Defended—How Desirable It Is—Jay Gould's Pacific Deal Too Ancient For Retribution.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The state senate investigating committee which is inquiring into "trusts," had the envelope trust to wrestle with Tuesday. After some resistance the agreement upon which the trust works was produced. Its material point is that the companies in the trust bind themselves to report the number of envelopes sold each month and pay a tax of 15 cents per 1,000 upon all sold in violation of the agreement. It also provides for the allotment of machines and the general control of the output and price.

The glass trust was then taken up. J. H. Hervy, of Hervy & Marrier, was put on the witness chair. He said that the association was composed of importing glass manufacturers. They combined last year for the purpose of fixing prices and considering what should be done in cases of competition. He said that notwithstanding the average tariff on plate-glass was 100 per cent, the wages of the men in that work were only on an average of \$1 a day throughout the year. The witness succeeded by asking questions in dividing the committee pretty effectually on party lines. He said he was politically "on the fence," but that he would vote for the Democratic nominee in the next presidential contest.

The sheep and lamb trust was then taken up. John Harrington, president of the Sheep and Lamb Butchers' Mutual Benefit association was the first witness. The trust had made an agreement with the New York Sheep Brokers' association, by which the members must purchase all sheep and lambs from the latter or pay a penalty of 15 cents a head.

Harrington also testified that the Sheep and Lamb Butchers' Mutual Benefit association through its brokers receives about \$375,000 in commissions annually, and practically controls the New York and New Jersey trade.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 29.—Before a senate committee Tuesday John E. Parsons argued against the bill making trusts unlawful. He said it would compel business to be done on a small scale and wastefully as compared with advanced methods. He denied that sugar trust certificates were watered. The trust was not a monopoly. It could not force high prices nor prevent competition. It can not prevent Claus Spreckels from making a \$40,000,000 combination against it if he wants to. Sugar is lower here than in London, allowing for duty, though London prices are standard.

He was asked if the object of the trust was not to prevent competition. He replied that they could meet competition only by reducing prices. In answer to other questions Mr. Parsons said that if Spreckels and the trust became the only two buyers in the market we would have very cheap sugar. If the attempt was made to derive extraordinary profits by putting up prices, enormous capital would be attracted to the business, and prices would again fall.

COULD WILL GET AWAY.

The Statute of Limitations Prevents His Indictment For Misappropriation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The grand jury has for several days been investigating the charges against Gould and Sage of larceny of trust moneys in Pacific railway deals many years ago, and on Tuesday went before Judge Cowing, and asked in connection with the complaint, if the statute of limitations begins to run in relation to "withholding trust moneys from the day when the crime of misappropriation was committed or from the time of the discovery of the facts in the case?"

Judge Cowing said in reply: "The crime is undoubtedly a felony, and therefore the statute of limitations of five years applies. Whenever there is a fraudulent and felonious misappropriation, in my judgment, the statute of limitations begins to run from that day. So before you would be permitted to indict any person under this section of the law it would have to appear that the alleged misappropriation had taken place within five years. There is one exception to that. If the committer of the offense was without the jurisdiction of the court it does not begin to run until he reaches the jurisdiction of the court."

REFUSED A WRIT OF ERROR.

Coy and Bernhamer Got No Relief from Harlan—Applying to Gresham.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 29.—Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, Tuesday afternoon overruled the application for a writ of error and denied the motion for a new trial made by Messrs. Coy and Bernhamer, recently convicted on charges of conspiracy in connection with tally-sheet forgeries.

Counsel for these defendants are now in Chicago, and will apply to Judge Gresham for a writ of habeas corpus.

Vetoed a Local Option Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 29.—Governor Green has vetoed the local option and high license bills passed by the legislature. The ground of the veto is that the local option clause discriminates between localities, and that the high license clause is special legislation.

Morrison for Vice President.

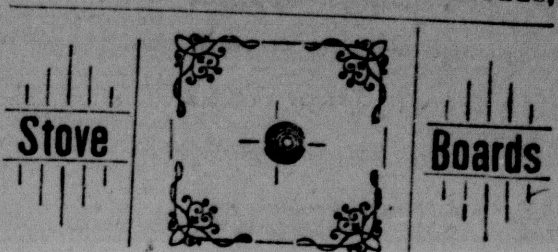
TUSCOLA, Ills., Feb. 29.—From the tone of a letter just received from Hon. W. R. Morrison, by a prominent Democratic politician of this city, Mr. Morrison may be considered in the race for the vice presidency, in one sense of the term. He thinks an Indiana man should have the position, and if it goes across that state he would not refuse it.

Two Well-Matched Sluggers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The welter-weight pugilists, Pat Farley, of Brooklyn, and Tom Doris, of Yonkers, met again early Tuesday morning on Long Island. Their first fight took place last summer up the Hudson, forty-four rounds being fought. The mill at that time ended in a draw. Tuesday's fight also ended in a draw after the men had fought forty-two rounds. The fight lasted two hours and forty-seven minutes.

STOVES!

STOVES FOR COAL AND WOOD. FOR HEATING AND COOKING. STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS, AND COAL SCUTTLES.



Tinware Made by Hand.

Polishing and Setting Up Stoves

will be given special attention. Rooding and Guttering done in Good Shape.

CHAS. ANDRES



M. CAHILL,

The Tailor

And dealer in

WOOLENS,

One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank, Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

(Which will be made up

At Reasonable Prices

To Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

—O—O—

Sweet

FLORIDA ORANGES

ONLY

20 cents per Dozen

—AT—

C. C. GODFREY,

Dixon, - - Illinois.

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

BOYS' CLOTHING

JUST RECEIVED.

—O—

BOYS' KNEE PANTS!

At the same old price.

ONLY, 25 Cents.

—O—

Mens' Suits Very Cheap.

JAS. H. TODD

KIRK'S

WHITE CLOUD



FLOATING SOAP

—IS—

THE CHIEF

For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry. Snow White and Absolutely Pure.

If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., CHICAGO.

SENATORS NOT HAPPY.

THE PENDING PENSION BILL AMENDED ENTIRELY TOO MUCH.

Objection Taken To the Suggestion of a Veto—The House and President Described as a "Wide Waste"—Millions For Public Buildings—Tariff Bill Provisions—Telegraph Legislation Proposed.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 29.—The senate put in most of Tuesday talking about the pending pension bill, the subject of discussion being the propriety and expediency of undoing all the work of Monday on the bill and sending it on its way just as it came from the G. A. R. One amendment, however, was agreed to, and that made the bill apply to any one who served thirty days in the Mexican war or any of the Indian wars. Blair offered a resolution changing the phraseology of the second section, and in explaining it he said that the construction given in the debate Monday to the word "incapacitated" would make the bill one of the most far-reaching of any pension bill yet passed, inasmuch as the minimum pension for the slightest incapacity would be \$12 a month. He did not believe that, with that construction given to it, the bill would ever cross successfully the wide waste lying between the senate and the statute book.

Culom said that it seemed to him that the farther the country got away from the late war the less was being done or attempted to be done for the ex-soldiers. Instead of increasing pensions congress has gone the other way, and diminished them. It seemed to him that the time had come when congress ought to attempt to do more for the soldiers, instead of attempting to do less, as appeared to be the case in the pending bill.

Manderson appealed to the senate to pass the bill as it had been formulated by the pension committee of the G. A. R. Davis, who has charge of the bill, coincided with Manderson in the opinion that all of the amendments adopted Monday should be stricken out, and the bill left as reported unanimously by the committee on pensions.

Plumb intimated that there was something of a "juggle" concealed in the bill. The effort seemed to be to get a bill, not to meet the wishes of congress, but to meet the wishes of somebody else. The senate was asked not to change the bill by dotting an "i," or crossing a "t," and yet no one was able to say what the Grand Army of the Republic desired to accomplish by it. He asserted his conviction that the G. A. R. did not want this bill. He did not mean to say that the bill had not come to the senate with the sanction of that organization, but he believed that somebody was going to be cheated—either the pension committee of the G. A. R. or the G. A. R. itself. The question was, who was going to be cheated.

Manderson contradicted the statement that the G. A. R. did not desire the passage of the bill, and said that the vote in 2,718 posts had been 106,369 for the bill, to 3,619 against it.

Plumb repeated his belief that the G. A. R. did not indorse the bill as it stood. But, whether it did or not, he was in the senate to legislate, and to consider what was due to the ex-soldiers of the Union, and to an enlightened public opinion. In conclusion he called on the Democratic members of the committee on pensions to express their views as to the bill.

Faulkner, a member of that committee, said that after a careful analysis and examination of the bill he had given it his support in committee, and would give it his support in the senate, unless the amendments now in it were retained. If those amendments were retained he would vote against the passage of the bill. He declared that if the bill passed with the amendments of the senator from Kansas, striking out the word "totally" before the word "incapacitated," the annual pension list would exceed \$150,000,000. If the bill were defeated the responsibility would not rest on the Democratic side of the chamber. It would rest on those senators who had put amendments into the bill with a certain knowledge of its being vetoed; who had done it with their eyes open, and with the understanding that not only consistency, but the conscious sentiment of duty (even although an election was coming on this year) would require the same to be done now as was done last session with a like bill.

Teller protested against the senate of the United States being threatened with an executive veto. He had never heard such a thing before in the senate, and he hoped he would never hear it again. It seemed to him to be a great degradation to the senate for a senator to stand up and say that he proposed to be governed in his vote by what the executive thought, or felt or wanted.

Beck hoped that the senator from Colorado would tell the senate what he thought of the speech of the senator from Nebraska [Manderson] as to the action of the Grand Army of the Republic, the beneficiaries under the bill; as to what their lodges and posts had determined what the senate should do, and how far that was legitimate.

Manderson suggested that if the senator from Kentucky proposed to take away the right of petition from the Grand Army of the Republic he would meet with no support even on his own side of the chamber. Beck denied having ever suggested that the Grand Army of the Republic should not exercise the right of petition. The senator's speech, he said, was more degrading to the senate than any allusion to the president's action on the bill could be.

Blackburn said that he deprecated the violation of that very proper rule which prohibited a senator or representative from undertaking to influence legislative action by any reference to the presumed course of the executive. He had heard that rule violated by three senators, Davis, Manderson, and Blair. These senators had all said that the bill had to be framed and fashioned to avoid a veto message at the hands of the executive. He did not know what authority they had for the statement. But he did know that there was but one political organization in the country to-day which was in perfect marching order, ready to take the field with knapsacks packed and all things ready. It was not the Democratic party. It was not the Republican party, but it was the Grand Army of the Republic which represented the only efficiently organized political system on the continent to-day.

After some remarks by Manderson and Blair, Blackburn went on to say that it was not to be wondered at if those senators in their

zeal should undertake to warn the super-loyal of the land against the disloyal policy of a loyal executive. If those senators were unwilling to submit the bill for the determination of an American congress, but insisted that it should go through in a stereotyped form, because the Grand Army of the Republic so decreed it, and if this meant to dispose of the surplus in the treasury in that way and no other, they should be frank enough to face the issue and to go to the country upon it.

Spooner's Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 29.—The senate committee on postoffices and postroads held another meeting Tuesday on Spooner's bill, "to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph." Senator Sawyer said that one of the principal amendments made to the bill was that to exempt news associations from regulation rates which shall from time to time be fixed. In other words, said he, the restrictions in the bill as to rate discriminations are not to apply to either the United or Associated Press, and telegraph companies are to be free to make special or exclusive arrangements for carrying the news of such associations.

A COUPLE OF MILLIONS MORE

Appropriated by the House on the Public Building Account—The Senate.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 29.—A favorable report was made to the senate Tuesday on the bill to authorize the investment in bonds of 80 per cent of the national bank note redemption fund. Sherman introduced a bill authorizing national banks to issue circulation up to the par value of their deposited bonds. The dependent pension bill was then resumed and occupied the remainder of the session, arguments being made in favor of striking out the whole of Monday's amendment. Blair, Manderson, and Davis advocated this, and Plumb, Teller and others opposed it. Without making any progress in the bill the senate adjourned after holding an executive session.

A memorial from Michigan miners against any reduction of the duty on iron ore was presented in the house. A resolution was offered calling upon the public printer to explain the delay in printing 10,000 extra copies of the Pacific railways report. The resolution was referred, and the committee during the session reported it adversely, stating that the order for the report was contained in a concurrent resolution, and it had not yet passed the senate. The Oklahoma bill was debated without action, and in committee of the whole the house agreed to public building appropriations as follows: Omaha, Neb. (site), \$400,000; New York city (site), \$800,000; Charleston, S. C. (increase to), \$300,000; Indianapolis, Ind. (additional ground), \$125,000; Bay City, Mich., \$15,000; Milwaukee, Wis., \$400,000. The house ratified this action, and then adjourned.

A Bureau of Public Documents.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 29.—Congressman Payson stated to a representative of the United Press Tuesday that he was preparing a bill, which he would soon introduce in the house, to create a document bureau. "You see," said he, "members often experience a difficulty in obtaining public documents, and the bureau is to obviate that trouble. It's a notorious fact that some members at the close of every session will call on a junk dealer, and, for a mere pittance, dispose of public documents that cost the people \$3 and \$4, and sometimes \$5 per volume. Then again you will find public documents at a junk-shop when you can't get your allowance from the printing office. Some years ago the public printer went to second-hand book dealers and bought 4,000 copies of an agricultural report to supply the orders of a few congressmen."

Postmasters Confirmed.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 29.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations of postmasters: Illinois—S. A. Murdock, Havana. Iowa—W. T. Bailey, Marshalltown; C. T. Buckley, Spencer; J. P. Carleton, Iowa Falls; S. L. Fairland, Rock Rapids; J. H. Howell, Eagle Grove; W. P. Ross, Wilton Junction; J. H. Stubenrauch, Tella; G. Underhill, Osawa; F. A. Winchell, Kingsley. Indiana—J. P. Merrill, Crown Point. Michigan—J. B. Lucas, Romeo.

The Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 29.—The new tariff bill is about ready. It is said that it proposes to place wool, salt, lumber and iron ore on the free list, to reduce the duty on steel rails, pig-iron and sugar, and to repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco, with the exception of manufactured cigars. Much interest is felt in the effort to add a provision to the bill extending the bonded period on whisky indefinitely, so that distillers will not have to pay a tax on it until it is withdrawn from the warehouse for sale. It is understood that Randall will favor the proposition.

Sawed Out with an Old Knife.

MARION, Ind., Feb. 29.—Sunday night three thieves, Charles Haines, Robert Little and Oliver Galbreath, escaped from the county jail by sawing through two sets of bars. Haines and Little were under conviction for burglary and Galbreath was serving a term for larceny. The work was done with an old case-knife.

Jasper Packard's New Position.

LA PORTE, Ind., Feb. 29.—Ex-Congressman Jasper Packard, of this city, has received and accepted an invitation to go to New Albany to edit a daily Republican paper about to be established there. Packard has published a daily here for the past year, but it has not been regarded as a paying investment.

Brutal Outrage at McCook, Neb.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 29.—A dispatch from McCook, Neb., says: A non-unionist engineer, who was running an engine in the yards here Tuesday was requested to quit work by a lot of roughs. On his refusal to do so, he was dragged from the cab and beaten almost to death. The strikers then killed the engine. The leaders in the assault were arrested, taken before a justice and bound over.

Big Prices For Pictures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—At the auction sale of the Albert Spencer collection of paintings Tuesday night, sixty-eight pictures realized \$234,300. Troysons "Cattle and Sheep" was sold to an art dealer for \$35,000. Gerome's "Snake Charming" brought \$19,500. Delacroix's "Christ at the Tomb" \$10,000, and Millet's "Gleaners" \$10,000.

Lake Erie & Western Earnings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The statement of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad for January shows: Gross earnings, \$1,890,182.43, an increase over January of last year of \$2,122.83; working expenses, \$1,357,843.65, a decrease of \$1,037.92; net earnings, \$532,338.78, an increase of \$14,593.70.

Getting Out of Debt Rapidly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—George W. Meade & Co., general merchants, who suspended last December and were given a year's extension, are ready to pay 50 per cent of their indebtedness now. They have branches in Chicago and elsewhere.

Hope for Massachusetts Women.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 29.—In the house Tuesday afternoon the bill granting license suffrage to women was substituted for an adverse committee report by a vote of 113 to 85.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.

Board of trade quotations to-day were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 March, opened 75½¢, closed 75½¢ asked; May, opened 80½¢, closed 80½¢ asked; June, opened 80½¢, closed 80½¢ bid. Corn—No. 2 March, opened 46½¢, closed 46½¢ bid; May, opened 51½¢, closed 51½¢ asked; June, opened 50½¢, closed 50½¢ asked. Oats—No. 2 May, opened and closed 31¢; June, opened 31¢, closed 31½¢ asked. Pork—March, opened \$13.00 bid, closed \$13.92½ nominal; May, opened \$14.05, closed \$14.10; June, opened \$14.12½, closed \$14.15 nominal. Lard—March, opened \$7.72½, closed \$7.72½ bid.

Produce: Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 30¢; 51¢ per lb; fancy dairy, 29¢; packing stock, 13¢; 15¢. Eggs—Fresh laid, 19¢; 21¢ per doz; ice-house, 15¢; 18¢. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 9¢; 10¢ per lb; turkeys, 19¢; 13¢; ducks, 9¢; 10¢; geese, 8¢; 9¢. Potatoes—\$5.00 per bu; sweet potatoes, \$4.50 to \$4.00 per bbl. Apples—Choice, \$2.35 to \$2.75; per bbl. Cranberries—Bell and cherry, \$9.00 per bbl; bell and bugle, \$4.00.

New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28. Wheat—Quiet; No. 1 red state, 91¢; 92¢; No. 2 do, 90½¢; No. 2 red winter, February, 89½¢ bid; do March, 89½¢. Corn—Dull; No. 2 mixed cash, 60¢; do February, 58¢; do May, 58½¢. Oats—Dull; No. 1 white state, 42¢; 42½¢; No. 2 do, 38¢; 39¢; No. 2 mixed March, 37½¢. Rye—Dull and unchanged. Early—Nominal. Pork—Dull; one year old mess, \$14.75 to \$15.00. Lard—Quiet; March, \$7.90 bid; April, \$8.00.

Live stock: Cattle—No market for beefsteers; dressed beef firmer and higher; 6¢; 6½¢; choice sides \$4.40 to \$4.60. To-day's cattle from Liverpool quotes American refrigerator beef, slow at 6¢ per lb. Sheep and lambs—Market quiet but firm; very ordinary sheep \$3.25 to \$3.50; per 100 lbs, ordinary lambs \$3.25 to \$3.50. Hogs—Nominally, \$5.40 to \$5.80.

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

905 999 519 lew

Most everything in this world is full of deception. Few things are what they seem, but the results obtained for Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It restores lost nerve force, cures dyspepsia, and all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect tonic, appetiser, blood purifier, a sure cure for ague and malarial diseases. Price 50 cents of Tillson & Hayden. 942-1218y1. 1

Consumption, Wasting Diseases And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

People ask what is good for a cough or a cold, the mistake many make is in letting it run too long. Dr. Bigelow's Cough cure, contains the good qualities of all the best cough remedies without the defects of any of them. A safe remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by Tillson & Hayden in 50 cent and \$1 bottles. Healing to the lungs. Safe and pleasant for children.

A MAN WHO DYES TO LIVE.—There is in Tacoma, W. T., a man who dyes to live and lives to dye, and the more he dyes the better he lives. This man writes to say:—"For the past two years I have been a perfect martyr to dyspepsia; all the food I would take into my stomach turned my insides into a boiling cauldron of acid, generating pains and discomfort throughout my system. I have tried all kinds of remedies, and the only *unsatisfying* one I ever found is Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. I am glad to recommend these to all who suffer from this dread complaint, because I am sure they will give relief. W. D. ROBERTSON, Tacoma Steam Dye Works." Sold by Tillson & Hayden.

Ball and Wedding Invitations neatly executed at this office.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The NERVOUS
The DEBILITATED
The AGED.

A NERVE TONIC.

Celery and Coca, the prominent ingredients, are the best and safest Nerve Tonics. It strengthens and quiets the nervous system, curing Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, &c.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood purifying and enriching it, and so overcoming those diseases resulting from impure or impoverished blood.

A LAXATIVE.

Acting mildly but surely on the bowels it cures habitual constipation, and promotes a regular habit. It strengthens the stomach, and aids digestion.

A DIURETIC.

In its composition the best and most active diuretics of the Materia Medica are combined scientifically with other effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys. It can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circulars, giving full particulars.

Price \$1.00. Sold by Druggists:
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's
BURLINGTON, VT.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

BEST is the PUREST AND CHEAPEST

FOR LAUNDRY FOR KITCHEN FOR EVERYTHING

ONLY 5 CENTS

TRY SANTA CLAUS SOAP

Made only by N.K. FAIRBANK & Co., CHICAGO.

FOOTE THE DRUGGIST.

PAINT

By using FOIT & CO'S ONE-COAT BUGGY PAINT you can save money and time. Eight coats of paint are required to equal the work of one coat of this paint. It is warranted to be an HONEST, GENUINE LINSEED-OIL PAINT and free from water and benzine. Demand this brand and take no other. Merchants handling it are our agents and authorized by us, in writing, to warrant it to wear 5 YEARS with 3 COATS or 3 YEARS with 2 COATS. Our Shades are the Latest Styles used in the East now becoming so popular in the West, and up with the times. Try this brand of HONEST PAINT and you will never regret it. This to the who is sufficient.

YOUR BUGGY

Tip top for Chairs, Lawn Seats, Sash, Flower Pots, Baby Carriages, Curtain Poles, Furniture, Front Doors, Store-fronts, Screen Doors, Boats, Mantles, Iron Fences, in fact everything. Just the thing for the ladies to use about the house.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

COIT'S HONEST

Are you going to paint this year? If so, don't buy a paint containing water or benzine when for the same money (or nearly so) you can procure COIT & CO'S PURE PAINT that is warranted to be an HONEST, GENUINE LINSEED-OIL PAINT and free from water and benzine. Demand this brand and take no other. Merchants handling it are our agents and authorized by us, in writing, to warrant it to wear 5 YEARS with 3 COATS or 3 YEARS with 2 COATS. Our Shades are the Latest Styles used in the East now becoming so popular in the West, and up with the times. Try this brand of HONEST PAINT and you will never regret it. This to the who is sufficient.

HOUSE PAINT

COIT'S FLOOR PAINT

Did you ever buy Floor (1) Paint that never dried beyond the sticky point, waste a week, spoil the job, and then swear? Next time call for COIT & CO'S FLOOR PAINT. A popular and suitable shade warranted to dry hard as a rock, over night. No trouble. No swearing.

JOHN HESS,

REAL ESTATE,
LOAN BROKER,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

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Fire, Lightning, Windstorms, Cyclone and Tornado

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.		
No. 6, Atlantic Express.	3:10	A. M.
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave 7:02 A. M.		
" 4, Denver Ex., arrive 10:32, leave 10:47 A. M.		
" 2, Marshall Ex., arrive 7:42, leave 7:57 P. M.		
" 8, Limited Ex., arrive 4:46, leave 5:01 P. M.		
GOING WEST.		
No. 5, Pacific Express.	9:06	A. M.
" 1, Marshall Ex., arrive 12:25, leave 12:40 P. M.		
" 3, Denver Ex., arrive 10:42, leave 10:57 P. M.		
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave 7:57 P. M.		
" 7, Limited Ex., arrive 10:37, leave 10:52 P. M.		
Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers		
if follows:		
EAST BOUND.		
No. 46, 7:50 A. M., bet'n Sterling and Turner.		C
" 34, 8:00 P. M., " " " " " " " "		C
" 18, 9:37 P. M., " " " " " " " "		C
WEST BOUND.		
No. 35, 6:47 A. M., bet'n Rochelle and Clinton.		C
" 17, 9:30 P. M., " " " " " " " "		C
" 45, 2:05 P. M., " " " " " " " "		C
" 19, 5:34 P. M., " " " " " " " "		C
A Daily.		
C Daily except Sunday.		
R. E. MANNING, Agent.		

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.		
GOING SOUTH.		
Passenger.	11:05	A. M.
Passenger.	8:15	"
New Passenger.	5:57	P. M.
Freight.	6:00	"
GOING NORTH.		
Passenger.	2:15	P. M.
Passenger.	1:30	A. M.
New Passenger.	6:15	"
Freight.	6:20	"
Freight.	11:05	A. M.
Daily except Sunday.		
Daily except Monday.		
W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.		

NORTH DIXON.		
SOUTH BOUND:		
No. 1, Passenger.	11:00 A. M.	A
No. 3, Passenger.	8:05 " "	A
No. 5, Mendota Passenger.	5:52 P. M.	A
NORTH BOUND.		
No. 4, Passenger.	6:20 A. M.	A
No. 2, Passenger.	2:22 P. M.	A
No. 6, Passenger.	1:35 A. M.	B
A Daily except Sunday.		
B Daily except Monday.		
C. G. ALBRIGHT, Agt.		

The Chinese Six Companies.
"The Chinese empire," said my informant, "is divided into numerous provinces, over which the central government at Peking exercises but little direct authority outside of the collection of the revenues. These subdivisions of the empire are under the despotic control of magistrates, or mandarins. The people of the different provinces speak peculiar dialects and are exceedingly clannish. Upon the opening of emigration to this country the representatives of different sections of the Chinese empire formed six companies, known as the Keong Chow, Sam Yip, Keong Wo, Ning Yeong, Hop Wo and Yen Wo.
"These six companies were first organized for benevolent purposes, and did worthy work in the early days of Chinese immigration by providing their people with the necessities of life until employment could be obtained for them. During latter days, however, they have almost ceased their benevolent work, and their function now is the adjudication of the personal differences of the members of the companies. They act in place of the courts of the state. When a Chinaman has a grievance he reports it to his company, who in turn reports the case to the officials of the six companies. A committee of residents of Chinatown is selected, to whom the matter is left for arbitration."—Chicago Herald.

Meat for Poor People.
"I am told," said a Boston butcher, "that the people in the poorer parts of New York city buy the highest priced groceries, and that the meat men say they can sell the coarser cuts of meat to the rich, but that people of moderate means refuse them. I hear the same thing from Washington and other cities. A friend of mine, a man of wealth, who, like his father before him, had long been noted as one of the most generous benefactors of the poor in the city where he lives, and with whom I happened to be talking about these matters, remarked: 'For my family I get the cheaper cuts of meat because they are cheaper. My children are satisfied with round steak and shoulder, even if they are not quite as tender and toothsome as sirloin. They are strong and healthy and understand that such food is good enough for their parents and is good enough for them.'
"I question whether his gardener or his coachman would be so entirely ready to accept such doctrine; and if the poor people to whom in times of stress his money is given without stint are like many others of their class, not a few of them would be ill content with some of the food materials that appear regularly on his table."—Professor W. O. Atwater in The Century.

Illustrating a Sermon.
During Dr. Huntington's Christmas sermon in Grace church an incident occurred that was, to those who saw it, a striking illustration of the point made by him a few minutes before, that the deference with which woman is treated has greatly increased in Christian countries during the Christian era. A lady who had evidently been late in starting to church, and who appeared to have gone to several churches in the vain hope of finding a seat, entered at the northwest door and looked wearily about her. Every pew and every chair in the aisles was filled, the seats against the wall in rear of the side pews were crowded, and

several men were standing. A young man occupying a seat on the side bench caught the solitary lady's eye, motioned to her to take his seat, and arose. A fashionably dressed man who had been standing, and who had not noticed the lady's arrival, moved quickly toward the vacated place before the lady could get near it. The young man quickly touched his arm, and pausing to look around he saw the lady making for the seat. A profounder bow of apology than was made by the fashionably dressed man has seldom been seen within the walls of a church.—New York Sun.

A Queer Old Pilgrim.
The old Connecticut pilgrim known as "the darned man" is dead. In young manhood his mind was unhinged by the sudden death of his affianced bride, and for the rest of his long life he tramped through the state, always wearing his wedding suit. The great desire of his life was to preserve that suit. And the only articles he ever solicited were needles and thread or yarn to mend it. As years passed on, the repairs to which the suit was subjected were so numerous that but little of the original cloth remained. But in the eyes of the poor old pilgrim it was always the same.—New York Tribune.

Monumental Sculpture.
There never was a time in the United States when the commemoration of historic deeds by monumental sculpture was so universal as to-day. The idea of erecting suitable memorials to national heroes, to feats of arms by individuals, regiments, or brigades, or to signalize some exceptional historical event is a conspicuous mark of the general recognition of worth by all sections of the Union, going to show that republics are not as ungrateful as the old saw hath it.—Frank Leslie's.

Thought He Was Poisoned.
A Danbury man recently found what he supposed was a mushroom, weighing ten ounces, which he cooked and ate with a relish. Soon after he felt a pain in his stomach, which, failing to subside, alarmed him. A stomach pump and other salutary methods were applied and he soon felt relieved. An exterior examination, however, revealed a pin that had worked through from his belt and was the cause of all the trouble.—New York World.

Have Only to Consider.
Any device that will make the cars comfortable and do away with the chances of fire in case of accident will satisfy the public; the railways have only to consider the question of efficiency and economy. It is even credible that a temperature below the stifling height usually reached by the stoves would be grateful to a great many travelers.—Boston Post.

I dislike an eye that twinkles like a star. Those only are beautiful which, like planets, have a steady lambent light—are luminous, but sparkling.—Longfellow.

A Society Leader Ends a Craze.
A pleasant little story is told of a former Wheeling lady, who removed to Texas some time since. In the city in which she resides dinner parties became very fashionable, and the society ladies vied with each other in exhibiting the finest chinaware until it became almost a mania. The lady who gave the last dinner attempted and generally succeeded in outwitting her predecessor in the way of fine china, and the former Wheeling lady determined to outdo them all; so when her dinner party was announced the society in that place was all worked up in anticipation of something grand.

The day came and the expected guests. The usual chat and gossip preceded the dinner, and then the guests were escorted to the dining room. Of course they were all on the tip-toe of expectancy and all eyes immediately turned to the table when they entered the room. And what a sight met their gaze! Ye gods! Where were the previous dinner parties? There stood a table in all its grandeur. An ordinary table covered with a torn and tattered cloth, common wooden plates with newspaper cuts pasted in them in mock imitation of hand painted china. An immense wooden bowl stood in the center of the table, out of which protruded a common tin ladle, and everything was of the most pristine character. The break was too good, and the guests were all compelled to acknowledge that they had all been outdone. But they sat down, and then they were served with one of the most elegant and elaborate dinners it had ever been their good fortune to partake of. But that completely knocked out the fine china rage, and Mrs. W.'s party was the talk of the town for many days. Bright idea, wasn't it?—Wheeling Register.

"Who Struck Billy Patterson?"
Do you know the origin of the expression, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" This is it: About forty years ago, at one of the medical colleges of this country, the students had a trick of hazing every new man who entered the institution. They would secure him hand and foot, carry him before a mock tribunal, and there try him for some high crime with which they charged him. He would be convicted, of course, and sentenced to be led to the block and decapitated. A student named William Patterson came along in time, and was put through the court and sentenced in the usual solemn and impressive manner. He was blindfolded and led to the block, and his neck placed in position. The executioner swung the ax and buried it in the block, allowing it to be sure, to go nowhere near Patterson's head. The students laughed when the trick was at an end, but Patterson was dead. He had died

from what we medical men call shock. All the students were put under arrest, and the question arose, Who struck Patterson? On the trial it was shown that nobody struck him, but the medical students retained the expression, and it has come down through them to the present day.—Dr. Sam Anderson in Globe-Democrat.

Maxims for Merchants.
In every line of business some man must lead.
Young men make positions; positions rarely make them.
Some men buy when they should sell and sell when they should buy.
Goods frequently changed upon the shelves give them a fresher look.
When the customer loses his temper, that is the time that you should keep your wits.

A man who has a good trade or business, and brings to it brains and diligence, can afford to wait.
What men call luck or accident is often the fruit of years of careful study, patient endurance and devotion.
No past popularity, no fame earned by a lifetime will avail if men do not keep to the front and keep up the stroke.
Business reputation is better than stocks, bonds or money. Revolutions can't shake, robbers can't steal, and the cyclones of trade can't engulf it.
Advertise when business is brisk. Advertise when business is dull. Advertise constantly and lavishly, then will the printer grow rich and his children rise up and call you blessed.

A New Cheap Light in London.
London is exercised over a new and cheap light. A tank is placed in the roof of a dwelling and filled with oil. Connection is made with the gas pipes, and the burner is capable of being turned on or off. The light is white, soft and agreeable, and as brilliant as that supplied by electricity. The cost is about one-third that of gas. An exhibition was recently given in the presence of the representatives of the press. The secret of the new process is a machine, which is wound up like clockwork and which separates the hydrogen from the oxygen of the atmosphere, and causes the latter to mix with oil and give forth the excellent light, which is the admiration of all beholders.—Philadelphia Call.

When the Pamphlets Howled.
A certain old lady down in Maine has the genuine genius of Mrs. Partington, and may have been the original of that famous character, for all the Listener knows. Not long ago she was telling of the wild times in the woods down there before the country was settled.
"Why," said she, "the folks used to be waked up in the night by the howling of the pamphlets in the woods."
It is to be inferred that she meant "panthers," though no doubt there have been such things as howling pamphlets.—Boston Transcript.

Another Superstition.
The latest "fad" is the interest attached to the finding of an old button shoe. We were told, with great sincerity, that if a young girl on finding one would count the buttons remaining on it she would be able to tell exactly the number of years which would elapse before her marriage, each button representing one year. It is looked upon as a great piece of misfortune (by the credulous) to find a shoe minus buttons.—Chicago News.

Pennsylvania has more postoffices than any other state in the Union, 4,116. New York has 3,248.

Sugar does not, as many suppose, promote decay of the teeth.

Battle with a Whale.
The whaling steamer Lizzie N., of Provincetown, Mass., Capt. West, which has been engaged in the finback whale fishery on the eastern coast, when about fifteen miles east southeast from Sequin island, off the coast of Maine, saw a large lone whale of that species, and attempted its capture. A boat was lowered and manned by Capt. West, his mate and four seamen. Capt. West, with a large, heavy whale gun, in which was an explosive bomb lance, took the breach of the boat, while the mate steered. When the boat was near enough to warrant a shot Capt. West fired the gun, but, as the sea was rough, the motion of the boat destroyed the accuracy of the aim. The whale was badly wounded, but not in any vital part. The whale then made for the boat, and in pressing under it struck it with his flukes, throwing it some thirty feet into the air, with its crew.

As the boat descended the whale again struck it with his tail and completely demolished the boat and killed one of the crew, cutting him completely in two. The whale then commenced to bite and strike with his tail at the pieces of the boat, killing two more men, Neal Olsen and Chris Johnson, who were supporting themselves on pieces of the wreck. Capt. West, the mate and the other men were safely taken aboard the steamer and another boat was lowered to capture the monster. Then the whale attacked the steamer. By a quick turn of the rudder the steamer cleared him by a few feet. This occurred a second time. By throwing over a large cask, at which the whale, thinking it was the ship, kept bucking away, the captain was enabled to get a shot with the bomb lance, and finally the whale was killed.—Boston Transcript.

Among Gloucester Fishermen.
Thriftness is uncommon among Gloucester fishermen; drunkenness is almost unknown; harmless banter and bellowing boasting are the nearest approach to brawls. There is a tender heartedness among them that is remark-

able and almost pathetic. Many go away that never come back. Stand here, if you will, at these crowded wharves and watch the arrival and departure of fishing fleets, and if you have a heart you will feel something heavy in your throat. The old mothers and fathers, the younger brothers and sisters, the wives and wee fishers' children, are all here, score on score. They are trying to look brave as the vessels sail out. There is pride and loyal valor in their faces all. They shout and shout to the departing ones, who send it all back in good measure, every manner of good cheer and sea lore for luck. As the schooners clear the harbor, out past Ten Pound island, some will run away around the harbor edge, as if to keep company to the last. But those who stay, leaning far out over the dark bulkheads, look fixedly on and on until the white sails disappear behind cruel Norman's Woe, or sink behind the horizon; and if you can see in their eyes as they at last turn to the little home spot for the weeks or months of dreary waiting, there is unutterable sadness behind the quivering lids.—Edgar L. Wakeman in New York Mail and Express.

A Counterfeit Night.
Terrific pine forests and bush fires broke out, or, rather, were set out, to the northward of Shasta the other day. The sun shone so dimly for several days that noon appeared as deep twilight. The Indians spearing fish on the Sacramento hung their catch on the bushes to utilize this prevailing smoke, and butchers and others who had beef and bacon to smoke strung their meat up to take advantage of the situation. Lamps and lanterns were lighted in the middle of the afternoon, and the soot carried in suspension in the inky atmosphere was so thick, and the deposit was so great, that there was little distinction between Caucasians and our fellow citizens of African descent. The smoke was so heavy that it laid the dust, chickens stayed on their roosts all day, and the whole country for miles around smelled like a tar and turpentine factory.—Shasta (Cal.) Courier.

WHAT A BLESSING TO MOTHERS.—Acker's Baby Soother differs from all baby syrups or cordials. It contains no laudanum, opium or morphine in any part of its composition. It is harmless, but soothing and positive in its action. It lulls the child into quiet repose and upon awakening it is refreshed, vigorous and natural. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. Sold at 25 cents, by Tillson & Hayden.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetters and all skin eruption. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. -ly

HER LIFE WAS SAVED.—C. E. Ballard, Druggist, of Vassar, Mich., says:—"Mrs. T. H. Pratt, living about two miles from here, was very sick with Consumption and given up to die; I persuaded her to take 'Acker's English Remedy,' and in a very short time her lungs healed, all soreness went away, and to use her own expression, 'My life was saved, or I owe my life to Acker's English Remedy.' This medicine is a positive cure for all throat and lung troubles, colds, croup, whooping cough and asthma. Sold on a positive guarantee by Tillson & Hayden."

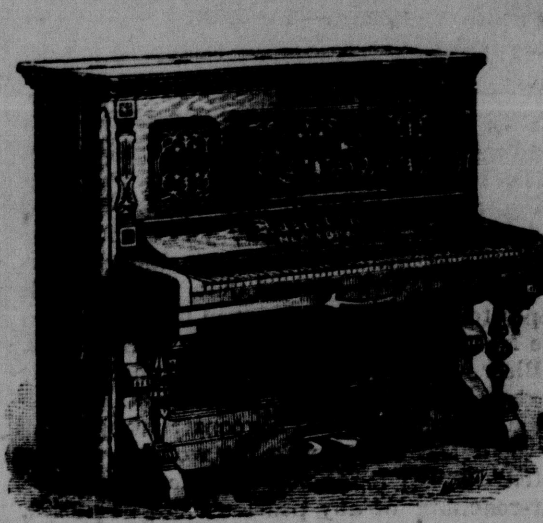
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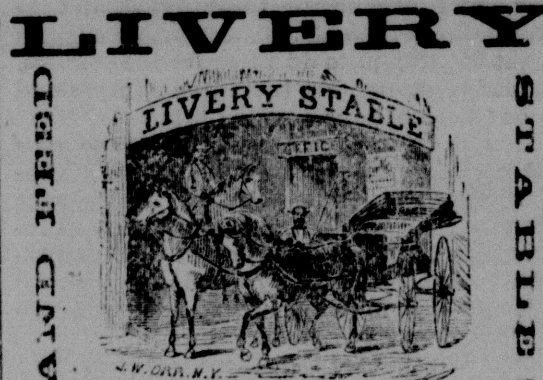
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